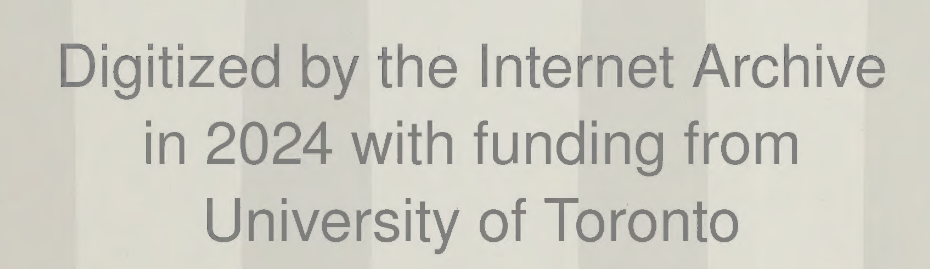
HONG KONG
THE FORMATIVE YEARS
1842—1912



香港之初期發展（一八四二至一九一二年）





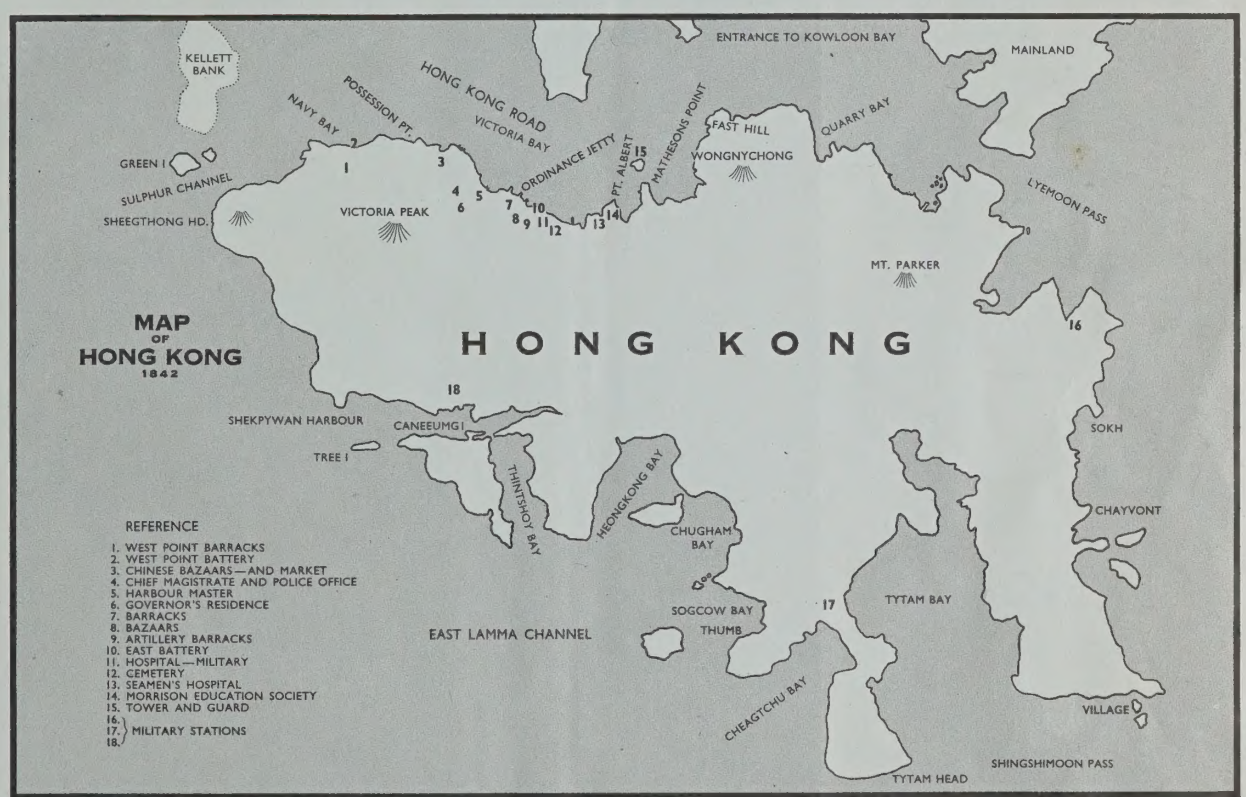


香港之初期發展（一八四二至一九一二年）



一九一三年八月十一日，距今五十年前，香港成立一家新蜆殼公司—即亞細亞火油（南華）有限公司。香港在當時雖具有七十年之歷史，並已成爲建設良好之港口，但與今日之香港比較仍有極大之差別。香港亞細亞火油有限公司爲紀念金禧典禮，特將前此七十年來有關香港之進展編成歷史掌故圖片，以供覽賞。當時之社會及經濟設施，雖正在萌芽期中，但大部均與今日此間之生活，有密切關連。

香港亞細亞火油有限公司
謹向香港政府及其他各有關機構，人士等，尤對 J. M. Braga, G. B. Endacott, J. R. Jones 各位先生及熊式一教授，深致謝忱。此小冊得以編製及出版，端賴各有關方面分別賜予寶貴資料及意見，若無各界之帮助，本小冊勢難有此成就。



HONG KONG The Formative Years 1842-1912

Fifty years ago, on August 11th 1913, a new Shell company was formed in Hong Kong—The Asiatic Petroleum Company (South China) Limited. Hong Kong, then seventy years old, was already a well established port although very different from what it is today. To mark their Golden Jubilee, The Shell Company of Hong Kong Limited are taking you back for a glimpse of those seven less familiar decades of the Colony's history, when the social and economic patterns, which largely condition our lives here today, were beginning to emerge.

The Shell Company of Hong Kong Limited wish to acknowledge the generous co-operation of The Hong Kong Government and the many organizations and individuals who have contributed valuable material to assist in the production of this booklet, in particular Mr. J. M. Braga, Mr. G. B. Endacott, Professor S. I. Hsiung and Mr. J. R. Jones.



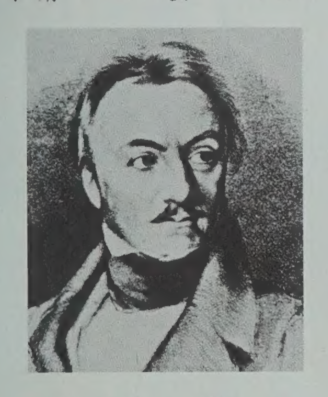
英國於一八四一年以後，開始向香港移殖居民，當時人口約三千人，散居於約廿個村莊內。當英國於一八四三年六月宣佈所有權時，居民已增逾一萬二千人。其時在維多利亞城內，約有五十座歐洲人所擁有之建築物，僅有一條主要街道——皇后道，渣甸洋行（現在之怡和有限公司）即在此街道東端之渣甸角（現在東區渣甸倉）地段創立，開始營業。

（一）渣甸角（即東區），渣甸洋行辦事處及貨倉。（二）維多利亞山頂（即扯旗山頂）。（三）吉列島。（四）皇后大道望向瑪利炮台。（五）當時華民政務官摩理臣。（六）天后廟。

砵甸乍爵士

香港首任總督

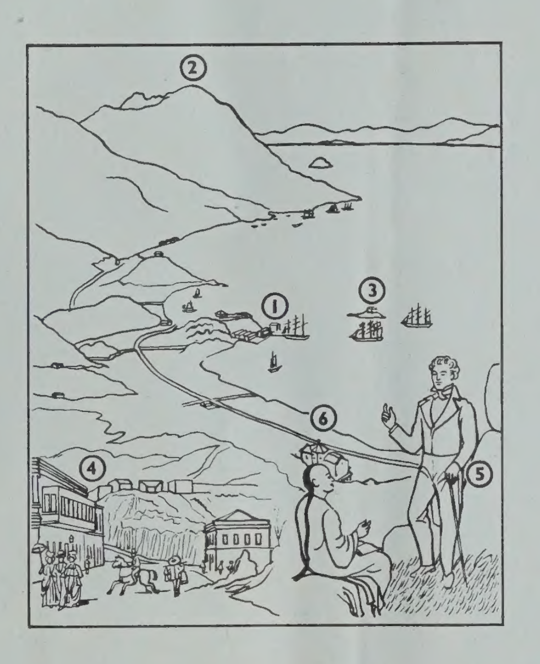
任期一八四二至一八四四年



Sir Henry Pottinger

FIRST GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG

1842-1844



When the British began to settle in Hong Kong after 1841, the population numbered about 3,000 spread over some twenty villages. By the time the island was proclaimed a British possession in June 1843 there were over 12,000 inhabitants. The town of Victoria, which included some fifty European-owned buildings, had one main street, Queen's Road, at the eastern extremity of which the firm of Jardine and Matheson had established itself at Matheson's Point (East Point).

(1) Matheson's Point (East Point); Jardine's offices and godowns. (2) Victoria Peak (3) Kellet Island (4) Queen's Road looking toward Murray Battery (5) J. R. Morrison Chinese Secretary. (6) Tin Hau Temple.







在此期間，維多利亞城及其週圍，均已增建許多新建築物，包括若干座住宅宿舍及兩家旅館。由於維多利亞城已被宣佈為英國教區之一，遂於一八四九年任命興建一座新教堂，定名為聖約翰教堂。當時香港已出版四種英文報紙，以供關心時事新聞之英籍人士選讀。陸軍亦開始在赤柱擴建新軍營，在文咸街地區（即現在之文咸東街及文咸西街）亦建有一個主要由潮州人所組成之繁盛商業中心區。

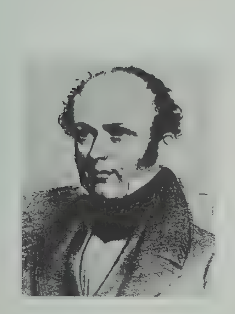
（一）聖約翰教堂。（二）在聖約翰教堂上之爹核士爵士盾徽。（三）香港第一張報紙，德臣西報。（四）春園（灣仔）。

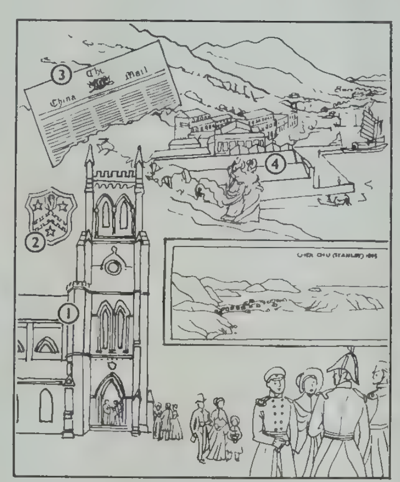
爹核士爵士

總督任期 一八四四至一八四八年

般咸爵士

總督任期 一八四八至一八五四年







Sir John Davis
GOVERNOR 1844-1848

Sir George Bonham
GOVERNOR 1848-1854

During this period, many new buildings went up in and around Victoria including several hostelries and two hotels catering mainly to residents. With the proclamation of an Anglican Diocese of Victoria, the new Colonial Church building was constituted in 1849 as the Cathedral of St. John. News-hungry settlers could take their choice of four English newspapers. The Army began to enlarge the new barracks at Chek Chu (Stanley) and a flourishing business community, mainly of Chiu Chow Chinese was established in Bonham Strand.

(1) St. John's Cathedral (2) Coat of Arms of Sir John Davis on Cathedral Tower (3) China Mail, first newspaper in Hong Kong (4) Spring Gardens (Wanchai).




FIRST ISSUE
FEBRUARY 20th.
1845
The China Mail.
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1845
No. 1
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION
CHEK CHU (STANLEY) 184



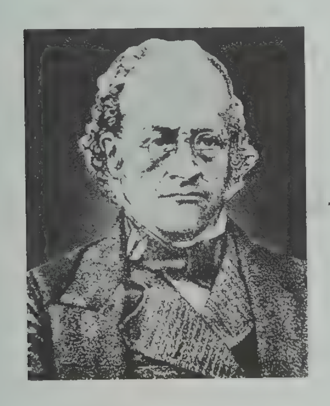
由於維多利亞城市區居民之增加，及欲覓地試植各種新由國外輸入之花草樹木，故當時已有闢建公園，以應需要之願望。嗣經數年籌備，並獲皇家亞洲協會之支持，植物公園遂於一八五四年開放。第一座輔政司署及第二座總督府亦已在教堂鄰近建成。同時在愉園地區完成一項巨大之溝渠工程，並以該總督爲名，以示紀念；但其後在灣仔地區之一項大規模塡海計劃，則直延至約卅年後始告完成。

(一)當時之總督府。(二)聖約翰教堂。(三)第一座輔政司署及政府辦事處。(四)瑪利砲台。(五)鮑寧登塡海區及運河。(六)鮑寧所建議之塡海計劃。

鮑寧爵士

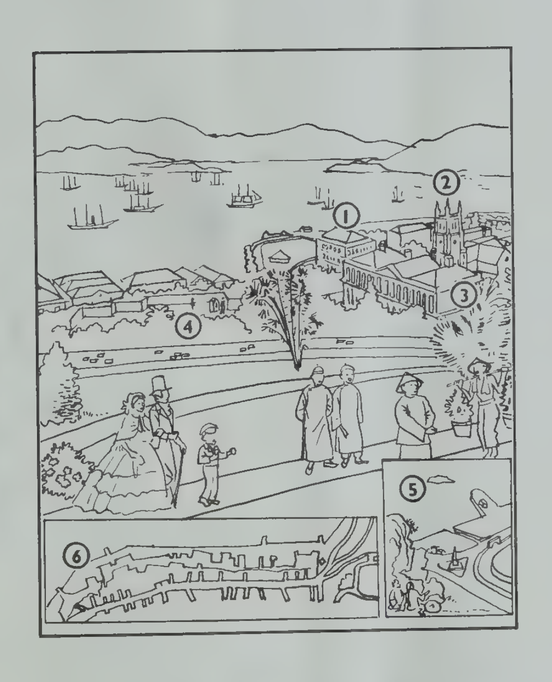
總督任期

一八五四至一八五九年



Sir John Bowring

GOVERNOR 1854-1859



The growth of the urban population in Victoria and the need to experiment with the cultivation of new imported varieties of trees and shrubs had already focussed attention on the desirability for a public garden. After several years campaigning for support by the Royal Asiatic Society, the Botanic Gardens were opened in 1854. The first Secretariat Building and the second Government House stood on sites close to the Cathedral. A big drainage scheme was completed in Happy Valley and named after the Governor; but the latter's great praya reclamation project in the Wanchai area was to remain unfulfilled for some 30 years.

(1) Old Government House (2) St. John's Cathedral (3) First Secretariat Building and Government Offices (4) Murray Battery (5) Bowrington Reclamation and Canal (6) Bowring's proposed Reclamation Scheme (Bowring Praya).




KELLET'S ISLAND
MORRISON HILL
EAST POINT
BOWRINGTON CANAL
WONG NEI CHUNG
1855 BOWRING'S PROPOSED RECLAMATION
SHORE LINE 1843
SHORE LINE 1855
COURT HOUSE
QUEEN'S ROAD
BATTERY
ICE HOUSE



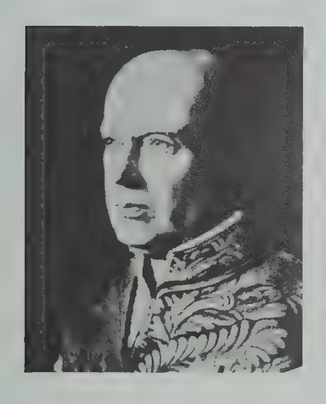
香港在此期間之貿易及財政，已發展至相當繁榮程度，中國海岸上其他商埠均羡慕不已。香港第一批志願正規軍，亦於此時開始召集。在簽訂北京條約以後，九龍區至界限街止，劃爲英國領土。公用事業方面已增設煤氣街燈。皇家鑄幣廠係在一八六五年設立，以爲香港鑄製硬幣，同時香港亦發行首批郵票。

（一）當時之香港志願軍長官。（二）劃入英領土之九龍簡圖。（三）香港鑄幣廠所鑄製之第一枚硬幣。（四）香港所發行之首批郵票。（五）最初之煤氣街燈。

H羅便臣爵士

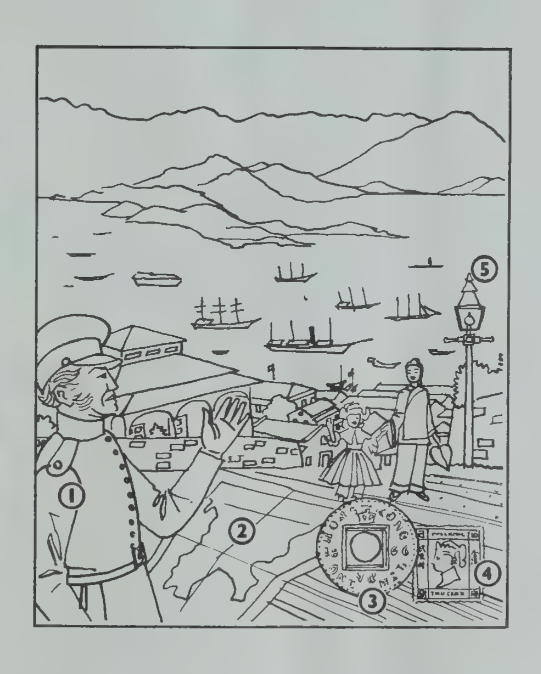
總督任期

一八五九至一八六五年



Sir Hercules Robinson

GOVERNOR 1859-1865



The Colony's trade and finances were now flourishing to an extent which made Hong Kong the envy of other trading ports on the China coast. The first regular unit of the Hong Kong Volunteers was raised and, following the signing of the Convention of Peking, Kowloon as far as Boundary Street became British territory. Public amenities were enhanced by the provision of gas lighting in the streets. A Royal Mint was built in 1865 to produce coinage for the Colony, and the first issue of adhesive postage stamps was made.

(1) H. K. Volunteer officer, in uniform of the period. (2) Kowloon showing the ceded territory (3) First coin minted in the Hong Kong Mint. (4) First issue of Hong Kong postage stamps (5) Original standard gas lamp.



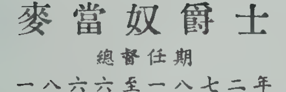


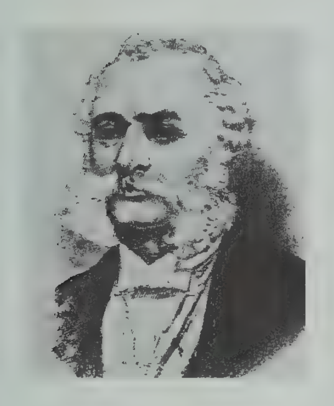
HONG KONG
1866
VR
ONE MIL
HONGKONG
TWO CENTS



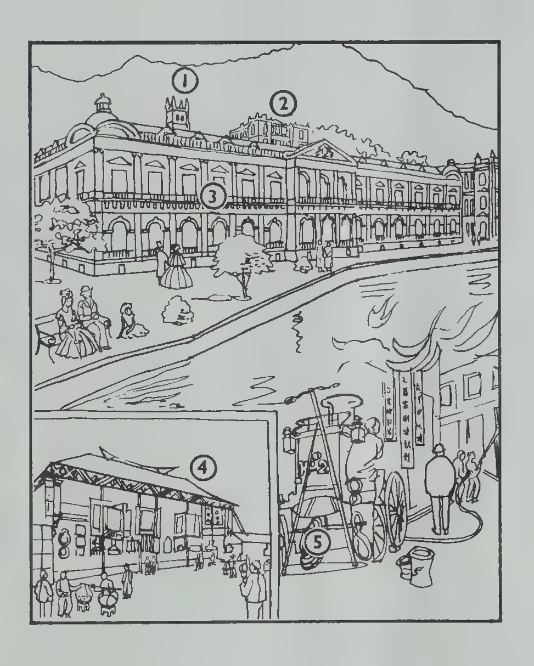
此新城市內第一座大會堂之落成，公認係市政上一項具體之表現，各社團首長均深感光榮。該大會堂於一八六九年由愛丁堡公爵正式主持啟用儀式，爲紀念公爵之訪港，當時曾舉辦一次有關中國民物之展覽會。中國居民之不斷增加，已引起若干社會問題，火警即爲其中之一，消防局因此於一八六八年組成。

（一）聖約翰教堂。（二）當時之總督府（即現在之教育司署）。（三）第一座大會堂。（四）有關中國民物之展覽會。（五）當時之滅火車。





Sir Richard Macdonnell
GOVERNOR 1866-1872



The civic pride which the community leaders felt for their new city assumed tangible shape with the building of the first City Hall, which was opened by H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh in 1869. A special Chinese Exhibition was held to mark the Duke's visit. The continuing expansion of the Chinese population, however, created a number of social problems, one of which was fire hazard, and a Fire Brigade was raised in 1868.

(1) St. John's Cathedral (2) Old Government House (Education Department) (3) First City Hall (4) Chinese Exhibition Pavilion (5) Oil Fire Engine.





41901



維多利亞城在此期間已開始由半山區向上發展。由於總督不斷使用其洛治山之避暑官邸，已樹下在山頂區建屋之新風氣。堅尼地在任期內更促進改革警察組織，包括增用中國籍警察，並極力主張在鶴咀與歌連臣角，及青衣島上建築燈塔。

（一）史干度角。（二）亞彬彌地區。（三）總督府。（四）第一座郵政局。（五）聖約翰教堂。（六）瑪利兵房。（七）青衣島燈塔。（八）洛治山。（九）穿着當時制服之警察。

堅尼地爵士

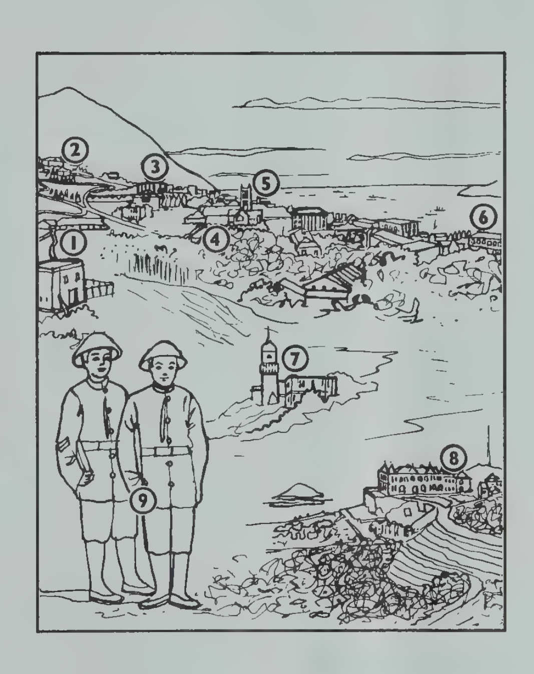
總督任期

一八七二至一八七七年



Sir Arthur Kennedy

GOVERNOR 1872-1877



From mid-levels, the city of Victoria began to grow upwards. The Governor's increasing use of his official summer residence, Mountain Lodge, set a fashion for house building on the Peak: Kennedy stimulated the reorganization of the Police Force, to include Chinese recruits, and he strongly supported the building of lighthouses at Capes D'Aguilar and Collinson and on Green Island.

(1) Scandal Point (2) The Albany (3) Present Government House (4) First Post Office (5) Cathedral (6) Murray Barracks (7) Green Island Lighthouse (8) Mountain Lodge (9) Police Constable and N.C.O. in uniform of the period.







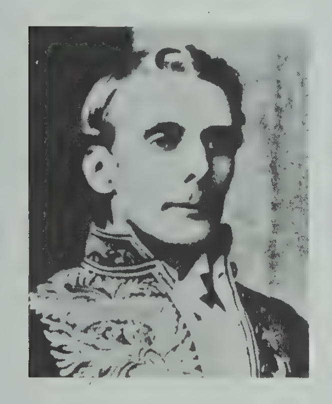
畢打街两旁已商行林立，由此足證香港之商業在逐漸繁榮中，新建之大鐘樓亦已在畢打街南端落成。由民衆集資組成之两大重要慈善機構，即保良局與東華醫院，亦在此一期內成立。伍廷芳之當選爲第一位立法局華人代表，亦係當時重要事紀之一。

（一）皇后大道——亞細亞大厦現址。（二）畢打街大鐘樓。（三）渣甸洋行（即怡和有限公司）。（四）畢打碼頭。（五）伍廷芳。（六）東華醫院會客室。

軒尼詩爵士

總督任期

一八七七至一八八三年



Sir John Pope Hennessy

GOVERNOR 1877-1883



The growing commercial wealth of Hong Kong was typified by the elegant business houses flanking Pedder Street, with its newly completed Clock Tower at the southern end. Two important Chinese institutions supported by public subscription, the Tung Wah Hospital and Po Leung Kok had been established. Another important event was the appointment of the first Chinese representative, Ng Ting Fong, to the Legislative Council.

(1) Queen's Road–present site of Shell House (2) Pedder Street Clock Tower (3) Jardine & Matheson's offices (4) Pedder Pier (5) Ng Ting Fong (6) Tung Wah Hospital Reception Hall.

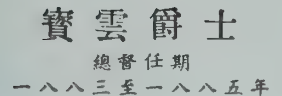






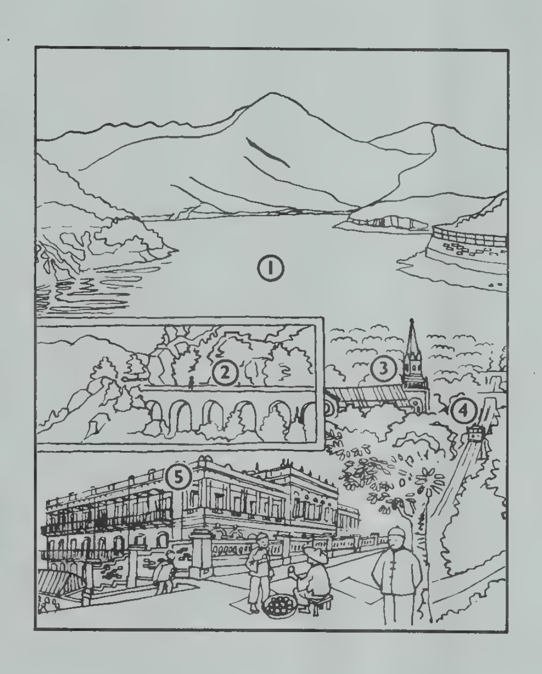
寶雲爵士在期任內，曾先後發動兩項新建設，即一八八三年大潭水塘及一八八四年山頂纜車之計劃。其後又在現名寶雲道之路面下，敷設一條巨型水管，該街道即因此而命名。由於維多利亞書院之創立，對中學教育已獲得新鼓勵，該書院卽現在皇仁書院之前身。寶雲係第一位設立政府獎學金之總督，以選派學業優異者前赴英倫深造。

（一）大潭水塘。（二）寶雲道。（三）舊合一堂。（四）山頂纜車。（五）舊皇仁書院。





Sir George Bowen
GOVERNOR 1883-1885



Bowen's governorship saw the initiation of the Tytam water scheme in 1883, and the Peak Tramway in 1884. A large water pipe line was later laid along what became Bowen Road. Secondary School education received new impetus with the founding of Victoria College, which was later renamed Queen's College. Bowen also introduced the first Government Scholarships for advanced education in England.

(1) Tytam Reservoir (2) Bowen Road (3) Old Union Church (4) Peak Tramway (5) Old Queen's College.







香港政府對保護市民健康之設施，以及由於市區居民日益增加而引起之其他需要，深為關切。當時三名醫生，何啟，甘德禮及梅遜之能夠合作創立中國醫學院（此即香港大學之前身），以及商人遮打爵士之能夠發動香港最大規模之塡海工程，而對香港有所貢獻，均須歸功於此兩位總督之協助及鼓勵。香港之有電話服務，則係在一八八七年開始。

（一）何啟醫生（後獲爵士銜）。（二）遮打爵士。（三）梅遜醫生（後獲爵士銜）。（四）甘德禮醫生。（五）中國醫學院模型（雅麗氏醫院）。（六）維多利亞女皇紀念像。（七）國家醫院。

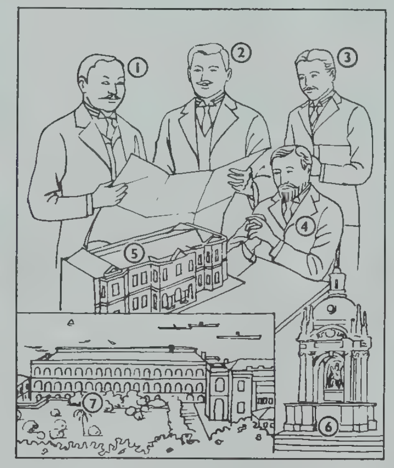
德輔爵士

總督任期 一八八七至一八九一年

W羅便臣爵士

總督任期 一八九二至一八九八年







Sir William Des Voeux

GOVERNOR 1887-1891

Sir William Robinson

GOVERNOR 1892-1898

The Colony's Government was deeply concerned with the provision of amenities to protect public health and other requirements arising out of a continuing spread of the urban population. Their efforts were personified in the achievements of three Doctors, Ho Kai, Cantlie and Manson who started the Chinese Medical College (forerunner of the University) and the merchant, Sir Paul Chater, whose initiative produced the most extensive land reclamation yet seen in the Colony. 1887 saw the introduction of the first telephone service.

(1) Dr. (later Sir) Kai Ho Kai (2) Sir Paul Chater (3) Dr. (later Sir) Patrick Manson (4) Dr. Cantlie (5) Civil Hospital (6) Queen Victoria Jubilee Memorial (7) Chinese Medical School (Alice Memorial Hospital).

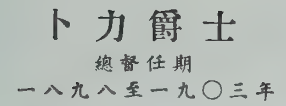






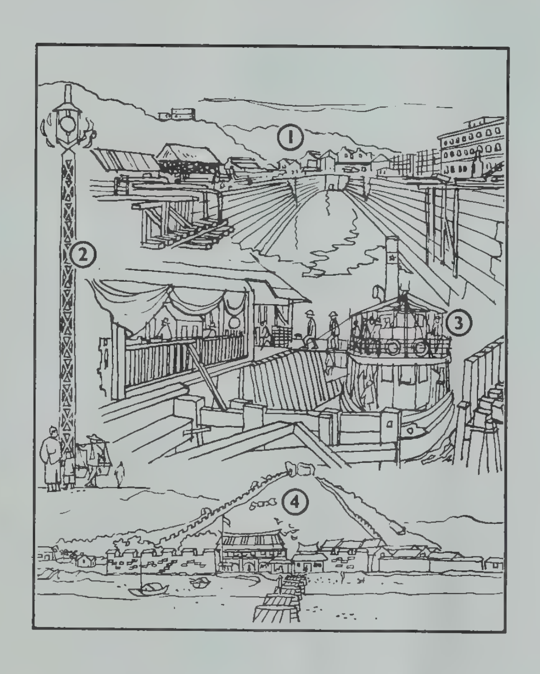
因香港九龍間渡海乘客激增，爲適應此種需要，天星輪船有限公司於一八九八年開始其渡海航行服務。太古船塢又於一九〇一年開始在島上創立，此爲大量使用電力之初期工業之一。所有主要街道之電燈及街燈亦已開始裝置，但在甫獲租借之新界地區內，則變動甚少，當時九龍城之外貌，甚似多年前一樣，依然如故。

（一）在興建中之太古船塢。（二）街道電燈。（三）當時之天星渡海輪船及碼頭。（四）當時之九龍城。





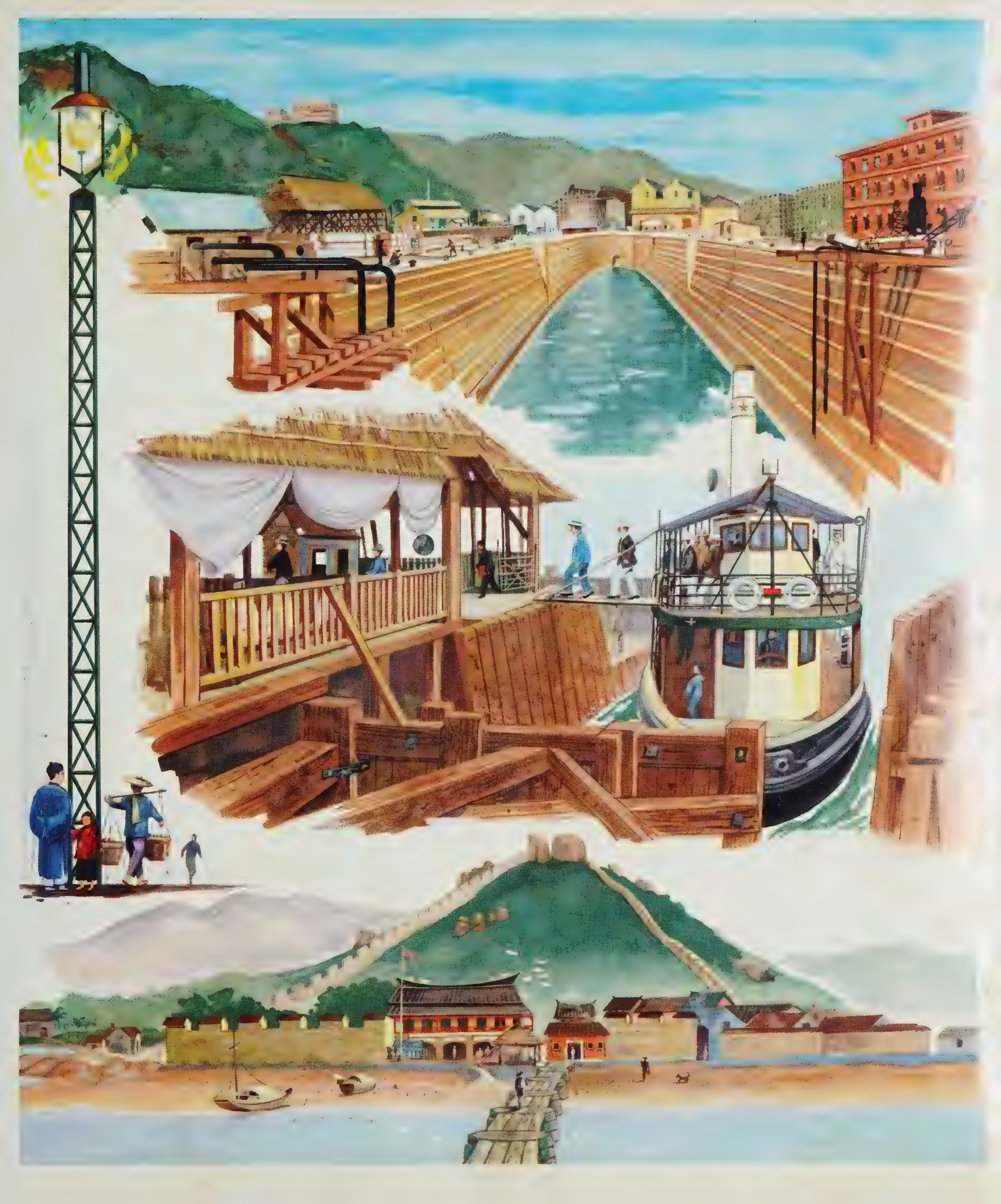
Sir Henry Blake
GOVERNOR 1898-1903



To cater for the rapid growth of passenger traffic between Hong Kong and Kowloon, the Star Ferry Company began their ferry service in 1898. Work was started in 1901 on one of the first industrial undertakings on the Island to make extensive use of electricity—Taikoo Dockyard. Electric lighting was introduced on all main roads. But in the recently leased New Territories, there were few changes, and Kowloon City still looked as it had done for centuries.

(1) Taikoo Dockyard under construction (2) Electric Street Lamp (3) Old Star Ferry Boat (4) Kowloon City.







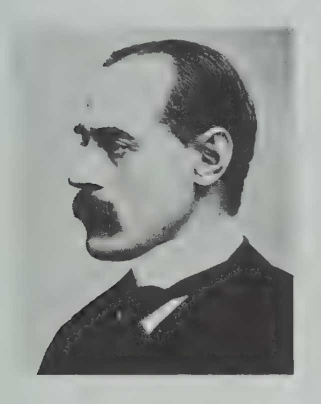
在此期間內曾有多項重要之新發展，如一九〇五年之開始興建廣九鐵路工程，港島開始行走電車，以及創立香港專科學校等。但至今最令人緬懷此位總督者，厥爲其擴建九龍主幹街道之計劃，並在該街道两旁遍植樹木，此卽現在之彌敦道，該街道原名羅便臣道，但因該總督之擴建而改名爲彌敦道，以資紀念。

(一)彌敦道。(二)廣九鐵路。(三)最早期之電車。

彌敦爵士

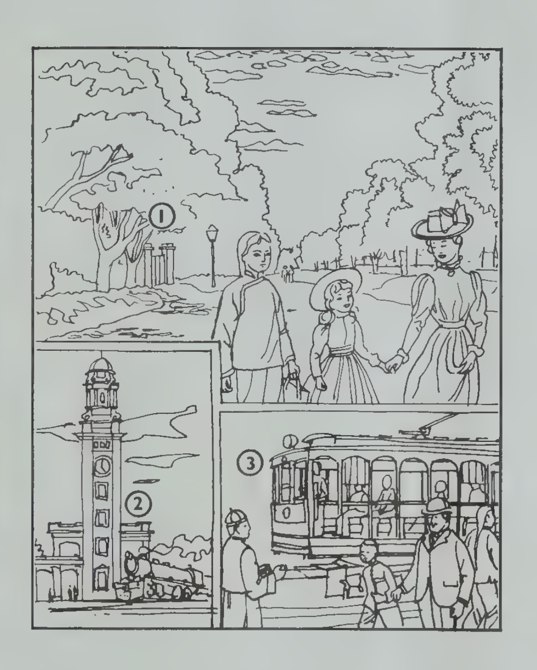
總督任期

一九〇四至一九〇七年



Sir Mathew Nathan

GOVERNOR 1904-1907



Among the many new and important developments during these years were the commencement of work on the Kowloon-Canton Railway in 1905, the start of electric tramway services on the island, and the founding of the Hong Kong Technical Institute. But this Governor is best remembered today for his foresight in having planned the fine avenue lined with trees which became Nathan Road.

(1) Nathan Road (Nathan's Folly) (2) Kowloon-Canton Railway (3) First Tramway Coaches.







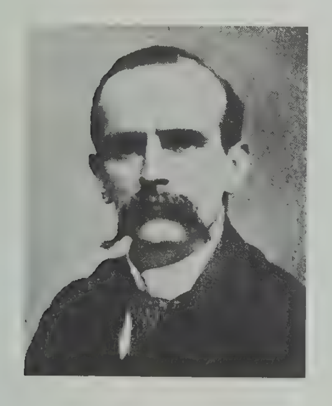
在第一次世界大戰前之數年間，香港在商業中心上所佔之重要性，已達到新高峰地位。每年駛入港內之船隻，共達一千二百萬噸之多，中國貿易總額三分之一，亦均經此港口轉埠。愉園之賽馬及足球賽已成爲當時最普遍之娛樂，同時汽車亦已運抵香港。但大學教育仍付闕如，盧押對此點力圖補救，曾儘力四出設法募集資金，嗣在獲得麽地爵士願負擔不足基金之保證後，香港大學始得興建。

（一）香港大學。（二）麽地爵士。（三）愉園賽馬一景。（四）郵政總局。

盧押爵士

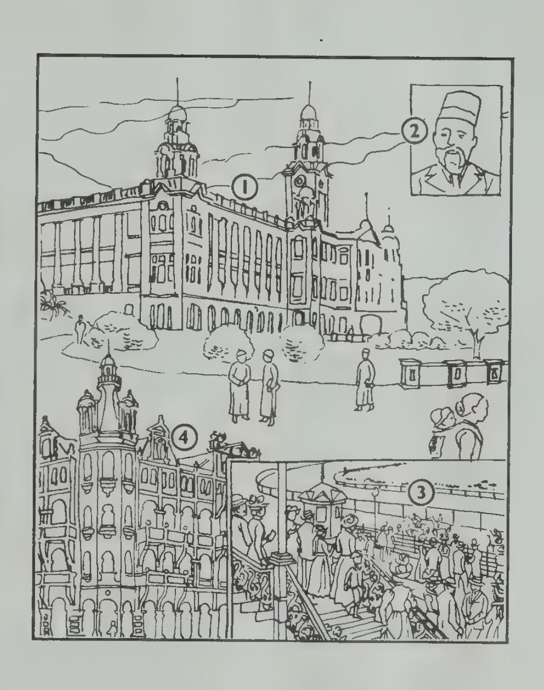
總督任期

一九〇七至一九一二年



Sir Frederick Lugard

GOVERNOR 1907-1912



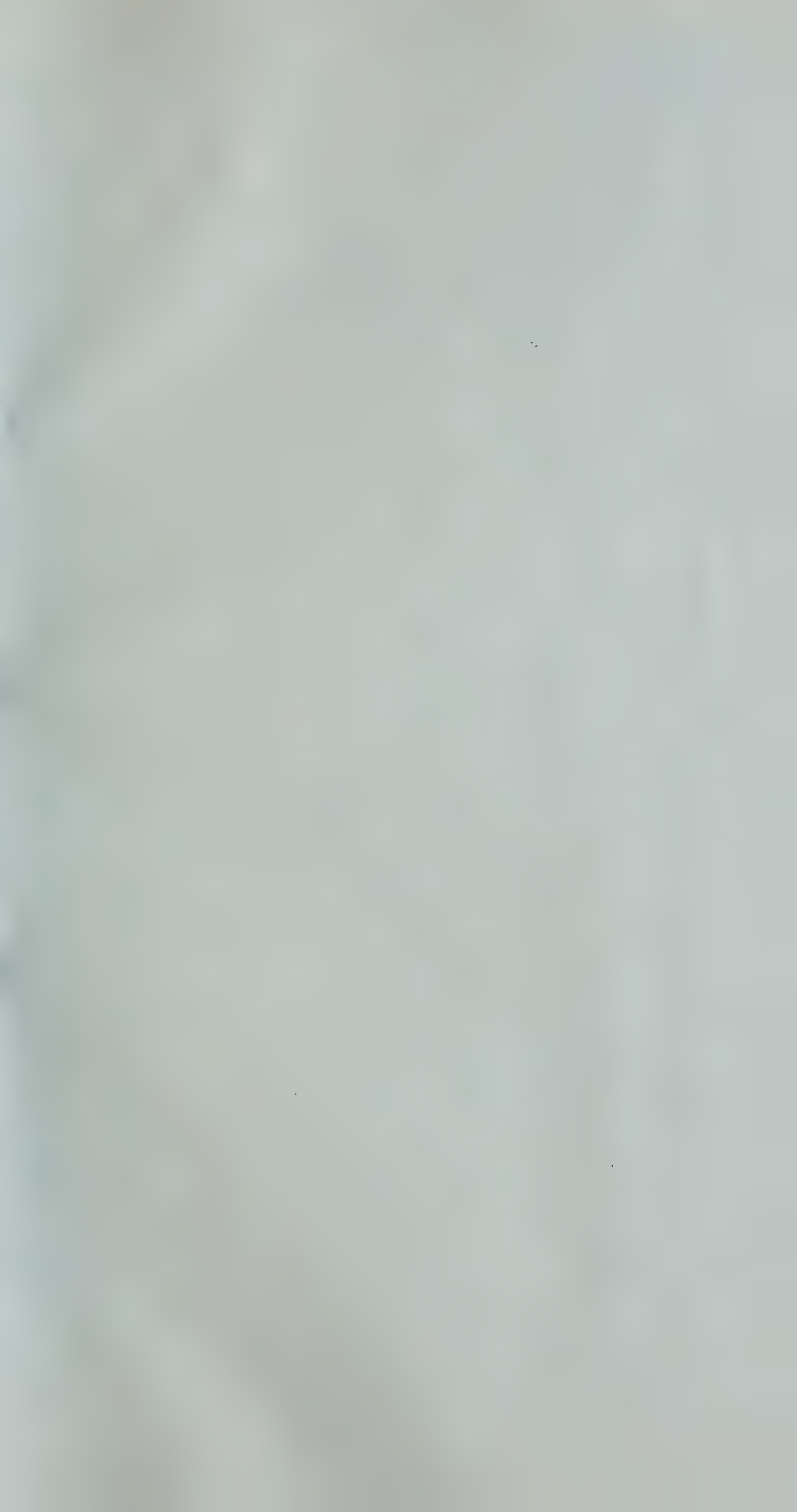
Hong Kong's importance as a centre of commerce reached a new peak in the years immediately before the first World War. Twelve million tons of shipping entered the port every year and a third of China's total trade passed through it. Racing at Happy Valley and football were even then the most popular pastimes—and the motor-car had arrived. But facilities for university education were lacking. Lugard applied all his energy to remedy this situation; money was raised where it could be and with a guarantee covering the balance of the cost provided by Sir Hormusjee Mody, the University was built.

(1) The University of Hong Kong (2) Sir Hormusjee Mody (3) Racing at Happy Valley (4) The General Post Office.











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MAP OF HONG KONG 1963

CHINA
NEW TERRITORIES
KOWLOON
TAI YU SHAN
H. K.
STONECUTTERS ISLAND
SHAM SHUI PO
KOWLOON CITY
MONG KOK
KAI TAK AIRPORT
KOWLOON BAY
KOWLOON
YAU MA TI
HUNG HOM
KWUN TONG TSAI
TIU KENG WAN
TSIM SHA TSUI
VICTORIA HARBOUR
KENNEDY TOWN
SAI YING POON
CHUNG WAN
NORTH POINT
QUARRY BAY
LEI YUE MUN
JUNK BAY
ALDRICH BAY
GREEN I.
Res.
TAI HANG
SHAU KEI WAN
JUNK I.
MT. DAVIS
VICTORIA PEAK
WAN CHAI
SANDY BAY
MT. PARKER
CHAI WAN
JOSS HOUSE BAY
WONG NEI CHONG GAP
TY TAM GAP
TELEGRAPH BAY
MT. CAMERON
POK FU LAM
ABERDEEN
HONG KONG
CATHONG CHANNEL
ABERDEEN HARBOUR
GOLF CLUB
TAI LONG WAN
APLICHAU
ABERDEEN CHANNEL
DEEP WATER BAY
REPULSE BAY
PUI KAU
WEST LAMMA CHANNEL
SHEK-O GOLF CLUB
LUKCHAU WAN
YUNG SHU WAN
ISLAND BAY
EAST LAMMA CHANNEL
LUK CHAU
SOUTH BAY
TAI TAM BAY
STANLEY
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